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ties of Etruscan art in general, and one to the technique and dating of the Cornetan frescoes; four others contain discussions of Etruscan history, manners and customs, while the longest of all describes the circumstances under which the tombs were discovered. All this is interesting and is enlivened by the author's evident enthusiasm for his subject; but it is disappointing to the eager seeker after fresh knowledge of Etruscan painting to find that less than one-third of the text deals with that subject. The plates are of permanent value, but the text is too general in scope to be of first-rate importance to scholars. WEEGE has allied himself with those who believe that the Etruscans migrated to Italy from Asia. On the question of their early relations with Rome, he declares his opinion plainly when he counts as Etruscan the bronze wolf made in Rome in the sixth century, "einer Zeit in der Rom etruskisch war."

LOUISE E. W. ADAMS.

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Untersuchungen zur Geschichte des Kaisers Septimius Severus.

By JOHANNES HASEBROEK. Heidelberg: Carl Winter (1921). Pp. viii and 201.

This study is largely concerned with the outward acts of Septimius Severus, his political and military activities and the chronology of them. It will prove very useful for reference to them. A thorough-going search of the sources, ancient and modern, has been made, including coins, papyri, and inscriptions which, if of any significance, are printed in full in a special appendix. Unfortunately, HASEBROEK failed to see, until his book was in the printer's hands, Maurice Platnauer's "The Life and Reign of Septimius Severus" (1918), and has not read an article by the same man on "The Defeat of Niger," in the *Journal of Roman Studies* (1918), and the same topic in my "Studies in the History of Syria" (1915).

Comment on minor errors would be out of place in a brief review, and there are not many of them. A major error, it seems to the reviewer, is made again and again in wholly subjective estimates of the historical value of various statements in the *Vitae*. It is to be regretted that the author did not see fit to extend his studies to take in the new policies of this critical reign. While collecting so much good source material, he has omitted an assembling, from Justinian's *Corpus*, of laws passed by Severus. These and the great figure of the jurist Papinian scarcely find mention.

G. A. HARRER.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.